



# *Hyalinobatrachium iaspidiense* (Ayarzaguena, 1992) (Anura: Centrolenidae): first record in Amapá state, Brazil and geographic distribution map

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**Abstract:** We report the first record of *Hyalinobatrachium iaspidiense* (Ayarzaguena, 1992) from Amapá state, Brazil. This record is 1,020 km east from the type locality at Quebrada de Jaspe, San Ignacio de Yurani, Bolívar state, Venezuela, and extends the distribution of the species 345 km north of the nearest known locality in Para. We also provide a map of the localities reported in the literature.

**Key words:** Eastern Amazon, filling gap, geographic distribution, Amazon biome; glass frog

The family Centrolenidae Taylor, 1951, has long attracted the attention of biologists working in the Neotropics because of morphological and ecological characteristics of the species in the family, as well as its phylogenetic and biogeographic complexity (Castroviejo-Fisher et al. 2007; Cisneros-Heredia and McDiarmid 2007; Guayasamin et al. 2008). Centrolenids are distributed from southern Mexico through Central and South America to Bolivia, with an isolated group of species occurring in southeastern Brazil and northeastern Argentina (Frost 2015). At present, the roughly 150 recognized species of glass frogs are divided among 12 genera (Guayasamin et al. 2009; Castroviejo-Fisher et al. 2011).

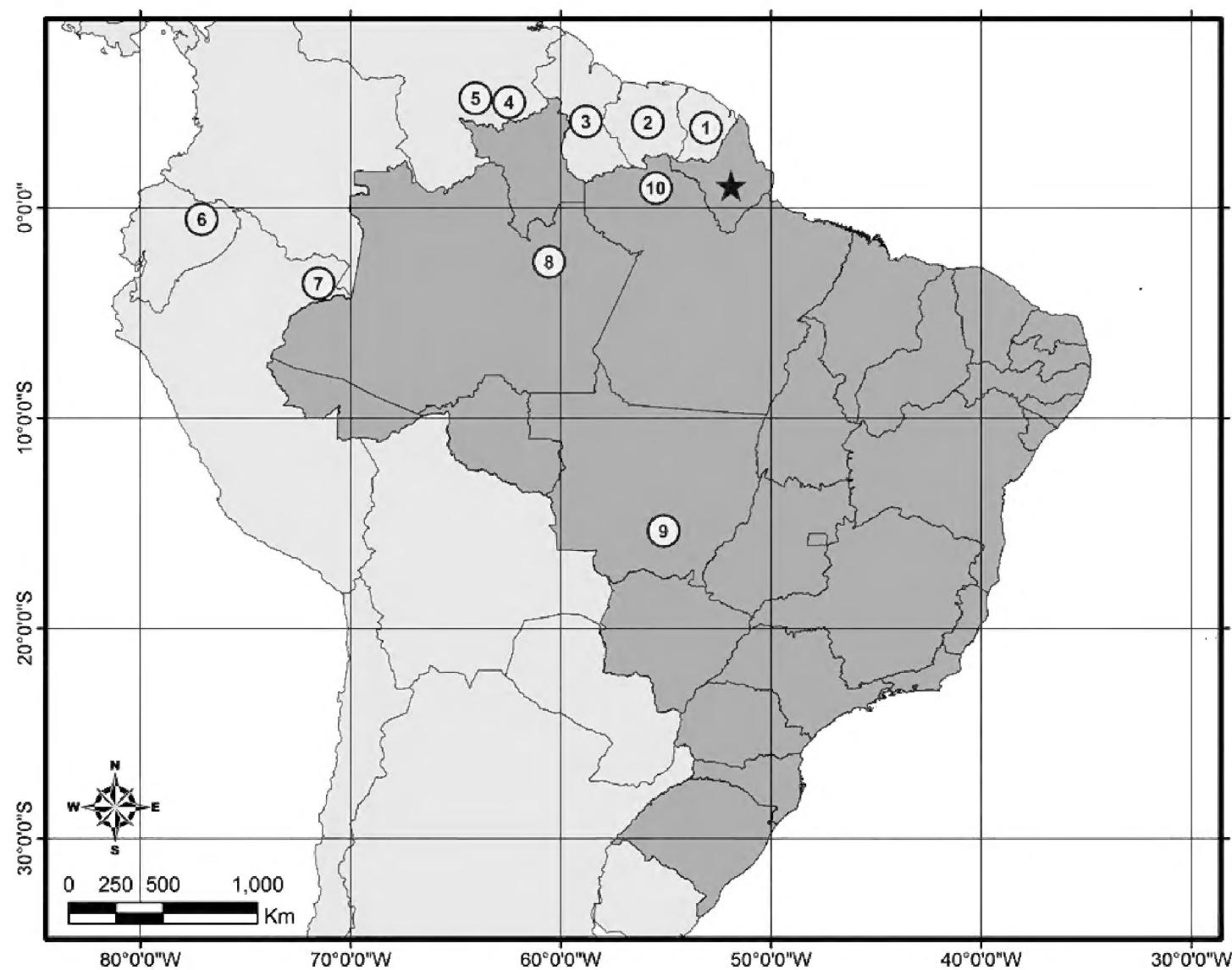
During fieldwork in the municipality of Serra do Navio, Amapá state, one individual of *Hyalinobatrachium iaspidiense* was observed calling in lower forest strata (2.0–3.0 m above the ground or water) in vegetation overhanging a fast flowing segment of stream on 27 January 2013 in the Parque Natural Municipal do Cancão (00°54'50" N, 051°59'59.2" W, 122 m above sea level). The individual was collected (permit SISBio 32651-2) and deposited in the Herpetological Collection of the Universidade Federal do Amapá (CECCAMPOS; voucher 00792).

*Hyalinobatrachium iaspidiense* may be distinguished from all other glass frogs by having, in life, a pale yellowish green dorsum with large, irregular green marks and small black spots (Figure 1). Ventrally, the parietal peritoneum and pericardium are completely transparent, revealing a red heart. The liver and digestive tract are covered by a white visceral peritoneum, while the peritoneal covering of the urinary bladder is transparent. Males of this species lack humeral spines (Guayasamin and North 2009; Castroviejo-Fisher et al. 2011).

*Hyalinobatrachium iaspidiense* is known from Brazil (Yáñez-Muñoz et al. 2009; Ávila-Pires et al. 2010; Castroviejo-Fisher et al. 2011), Ecuador (Yáñez-Muñoz et al. 2009; Guayasamin and North 2009), French Guiana (Lescure and Marty 2000; Castroviejo-Fisher et al. 2011), Guyana (Ernst et al. 2005; Cole et al. 2013), Peru



**Figure 1.** Adult male of *Hyalinobatrachium iaspidiense* (CECCAMPOS 00792, SVL = 20.9 mm) from the municipality of Serra do Navio, state of Amapá, Brazil.



**Figure 2.** Map of northern South America showing the known localities of *Hyalinobatrachium iaspidiense* based on the new localities reported herein and literature records: (1) mountain areas of Kaw, Monts Trinité, Courcibo, and Saut Arataye/Nouragues Reserve, French Guiana; (2) Sipaliwini district, Suriname; (3) Mabura Hill Forest Reserve, central Guyana; (4) Caño Acoima, Delta Amacuro, Venezuela; (5) Quebrada de Jaspe, San Ignacio de Yuraní, Venezuela; (6) Cofán-Dureno territory, Ecuador; (7) Lago Preto-Paredón, Peru; (8) Presidente Figueiredo, in the Guianan part of the state of Amazonas, Brazil; (9) lower River Cristalino region, in northern Mato Grosso, Brazil; (10) ESEC Grão-Pará Centre, state of Pará, Brazil. Star (★): new record of *Hyalinobatrachium iaspidiense* in the state of Amapá, Brazil.

(Yáñez-Muñoz et al. 2009; Castroviejo-Fisher et al. 2011), Suriname (Kok and Castroviejo-Fisher 2008; Ouboter and Jairam 2012), Venezuela (Señaris and Ayarzagüena 2005; Señaris and MacCulloch 2005; Castroviejo-Fisher et al. 2011), and is expected to occur in the Amazonian areas between the Ecuadorian and Peruvian localities and the Guiana region (Castroviejo-Fisher et al. 2011).

Here we report a new record of *Hyalinobatrachium iaspidiense* in the municipality of Serra do Navio (00°54'50" N, 051°59'59.2" W), Amapá state, Brazil (Figure 2). This record is the first for Amapá and extends the known distribution of the species 1,020 km east from the type locality (Quebrada de Jaspe, San Ignacio de Yuraní, Bolívar state, Venezuela; 04°55' N, 061°05' W; 800–1,000 m above sea level), 890 km east from Presidente Figueiredo in the Guianan part of the state of Amazonas, Brazil (02°02'04" S, 060°01'30" W), 345 km north of Ecological Station Grão-Pará Centre, state of Pará, Brazil (00°37'49.01" N, 055°43'42.60" W) and 1,230 km north from the lower Cristalino River in northern Mato Grosso state, Brazil (09°32'47" S, 055°47'38" W).

Accurate geographical distributions are crucial data for adequate conservation measures. The emergence of new distribution records shows that data on Brazilian amphibian distributions are deficient (Azevedo-Ramos and Galatti 2002; Silvano and Segalla 2005). This first

record of *Hyalinobatrachium iaspidiense* in the state of Amapá confirms the importance of biological inventories in Amazonia.

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